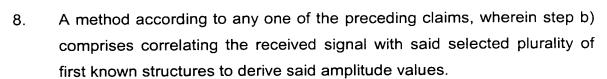
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CLAIMS

- 1. A method of determining the amount of signal power and interference power in a received signal, the received signal having a wanted signal and a plurality of interfering signals, the method comprising the steps of:
 - a) selecting a plurality of first known structures in the wanted signal;
 - b) processing the received signal in accordance with said plurality of first known structures to derive a set of amplitude values corresponding to the said first known structures; and
- using the set of amplitude values to determine the power level for at least a portion of the received signal.
- A method according to claim 1, wherein step a) includes identifying said plurality of first known structures using a further known structure within the wanted signal.
- A method according to claim 2, wherein and step a) includes identifying
 locations of a further structure within the wanted signal, and using the identified locations to derive the locations of said plurality of first known structures.
 - 4. A method according to claim 2, wherein said plurality of first known structures comprises Frequency Correction Bursts.
- 20 5. A method according to claim 3, wherein said further known structure comprises sync bursts.
 - 6. A-method according to any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the step of identifying said plurality of first known structures includes using pointers selected by said further known structure.
- 7. A method according to claim 6, wherein said pointers are stored in a lookup table, and step a) includes using said pointers to select said plurality of first known structures in said received signal.



- 9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein step c)
 5 comprises determining mean and variance values for said amplitude values.
 - 10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein step c) further comprises using calibration factors to produce an absolute power value for the wanted signal.
- 11. A method according to claim 10, wherein step c) further comprises using said calibration factors to produce an absolute power value for the interfering signals.